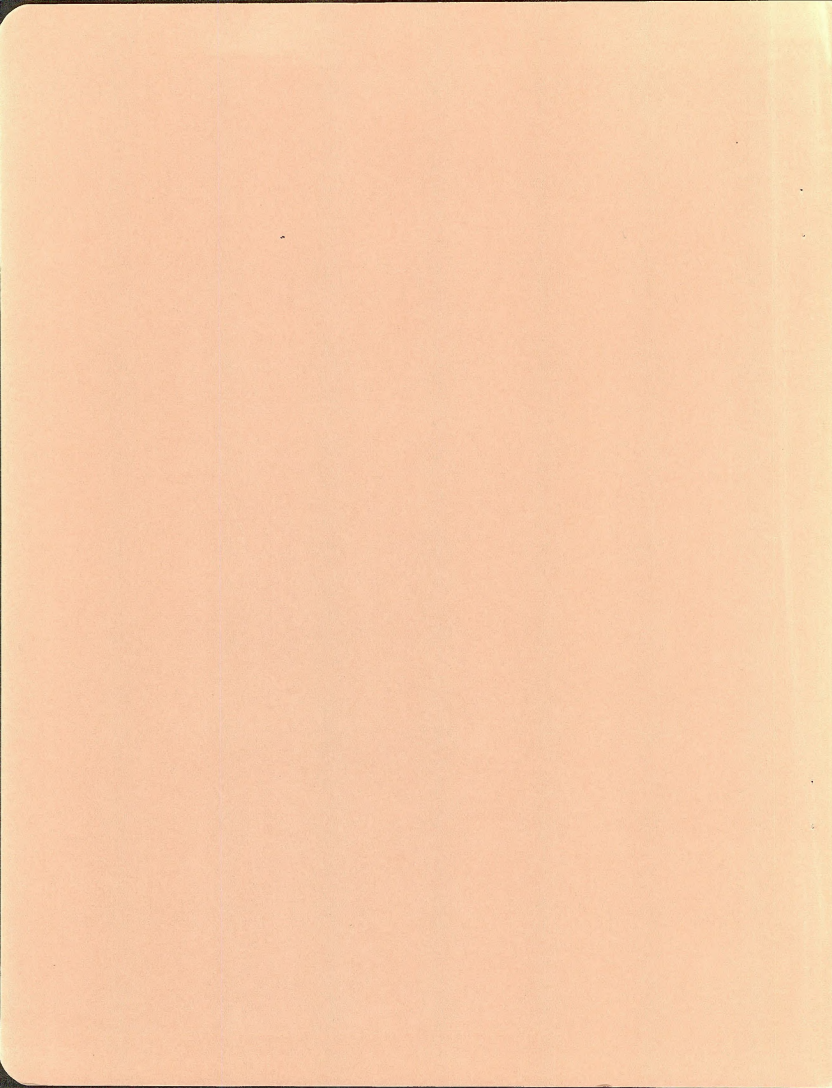


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Bureau of Land Management U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Some Recommended Chemical
Treatments for Brush & Weed Control
in Forest Development

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General guidelines for conducting chemical treatments are contained in BIM Manual Sections 5700 and 7411. This note provides specific recommendations for controlling some woody and herbaceous species encountered in forest development work.

Treatments recommended are the best means of chemical control for the species indicated. Thus, for the most part, they are for use **PRIOR TO CONIFER PLANTING OR ESTABLISHMENT**. For conifer **RELEASE**, foliar applications listed should usually be delayed until late summer. Conifers are then resistant enough to 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T that continued normal growth can usually be expected. **AMITROL IS USUALLY NOT RECOMMENDED FOR RELEASE**. An exception, however, is on highly productive sites where there is serious overtopping of conifers (especially spruce and hemlock) by salmonberry. Dormant treatments listed may be used for release if applied prior to conifer bud burst.

In the treatments described, foliar applications are done when brush is in full leaf. Dormant applications are made when brush buds are beginning to swell, extending until leaves are 1/4 expanded.

This note is **NOT** to be taken as blanket approval for use of chemicals listed. Use may be forbidden under specific circumstances or not allowed at all at some future date.

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Recommended Chemical Treatment by Plant

Species	Chemical	Lbs. Active Chem./Ac.	Gallons Spray/Ac.	Lbs. Active Chem./100 Gal. Solution	Carrier	Application	Expec. Control	Remarks	Source
<u>BRUSH & HARDWOODS</u>									
Alder, red <u>Alnus rubra</u>	2,4-D or	2	10	-	Water *	Aerial foliar spray in summer	Good	Best on trees less than 10 yrs. old	1
	2,4-D or 2,4,5-T	2	10		Oil	Aerial dormant spray in early spring	Good	"	1-2
	2,4-D Amine	-	-	Undiluted	-	Inject at 4" spacing	Good	May - October <u>only</u>	
Broom, Scotch <u>Cystisus scoparius</u>	2,4-D or 2,4,5-T	2	5-10	-	Water *	Aerial foliar spray during flowering	Good	May sprout or regenerate from seed	1-2
	2,4-D or 2,4,5-T	2	5-10	-	Oil	Aerial dormant spray in early spring	Good	"	1
Ceanothus spp.	2,4,5-T	2	5	-	Water *	Aerial dormant or foliar spray when soil moisture is adequate for growth	Good		1-2
Gorse <u>Ulex europaeus</u>	2,4,5-T 1/2# picloram probably justified with 2,4,5-T	2	10	-	Water *	Aerial foliar spray in summer	Good	Spray regrowth when two ft. tall	1-2
Madrone <u>Arbutus menziesii</u>	2,4,5-T	2	10	-	Water *	Aerial foliar spray in spring	Good	Associated species may be difficult to control. Some sprouting.	1
Manzanita spp.	2,4-D	2	5-10	-	Water *	Aerial foliar spray during active growth	Good	"	1-2
Maple, Bigleaf <u>Acer macrophyllum</u>	MMSA or Silvex, K-salt or Silvex, ester	-	-	Undiluted	None	Frill or injection at any season	Excellent	Silvex also good on cut stumps. MMSA best for top kill.	1
		-	-	12	Oil	Basal spray at any season	"		1
Maple, Vine <u>Acer circinatum</u>	2,4,5-T or Silvex or	-	-	12	Oil	Basal spray in spring or summer	Good to Excellent		1
	2,4,5-T	2	5-10	-	Oil	Aerial dormant spray in early spring	Good		1-2
Moun <u>Chamaecyparis foliolosa</u>	2,4-D or 2,4,5-T	4	5-10	-	Water *	Aerial or ground spray during growing season	Good		2

Oak, Oregon <u>Quercus laevis</u>	2,4-D amine	-	-	Undiluted	None	Inject or frill in any season	Excellent		1
Pois <u>Rhus typhina</u>	2,4,5-T	2	5-10	-	Water*	Aerial foliar spray in mid-summer	Fair		1
<u>Rhus typhina</u>	Amitrol T	4(2 gal.)	5-10	-	Water	Aerial foliar spray in mid-summer	Fair to Good		1
Salmonberry <u>Rubus spectabilis</u>	Amitrol T	1½(3/4 gal.)	10	-	Water	Aerial foliar spray in late mid-summer	Good	Best early August	1
Tanoak <u>Lithocarpus densiflorus</u>	Brush-killer	3	5-10	-	Water*	Aerial foliar spray in spring			2
Willow <u>Salix spp.</u>	2,4-D	2	5-10	-	Water*	Aerial foliar spray in summer	Good		1-2

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

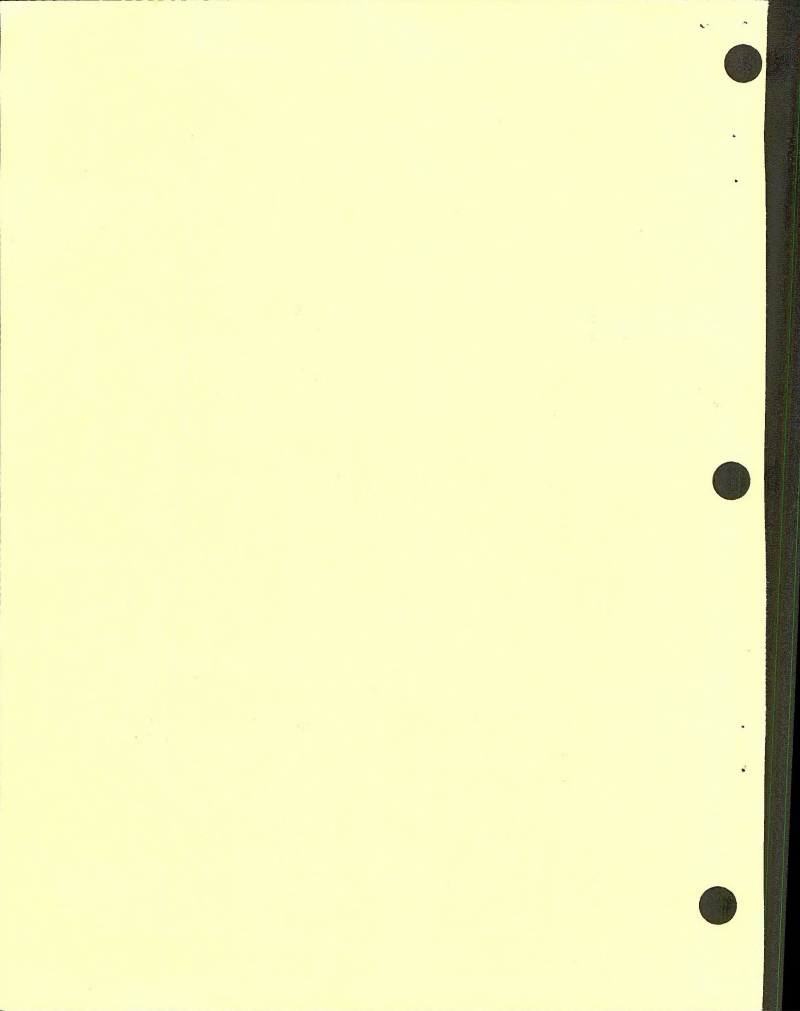
Annual grasses	Atrazine	3-5	6	-	Water	Aerial spray when rain will carry chemical into root zone before heavy spring growth	Good	Late Feb. SW Ore. Late March - early April in coastal areas. Little or no damage to conifers.	1-3
Annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds	Atrazine & 2,4-D ester May also add 4# Dalapon for ryegrass, fescue, orchard & bluegrasses	4 1	6-10	-	Water	Same as above	Excellent	Use 0.3% surfactant. Little or no damage to conifers.	1-3-4

CONIFERS

Douglas-fir, hemlock, pines	MSMA	-		Undiluted	-	Inject at rate of one injection per tree up to 3" dbh (4" closed stand) with an additional injection per additional inch of diameter. Any season.	Excellent	Good thinning technique for minimal fire, insect and disease hazard.	4
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* Includes 10% oil

- Sources:
1. Newton, Michael. Forest weed control, Oregon Weed Control Handbook, Oregon State University. 1969 (to be revised April 1970)
 2. Leonard, O. A., and Harvey, W. A. Chemical Control of Woody Plants. Calif. Agricultural Exp. Station Bulletin 812. 1965
 3. Newton, Michael. Herbicide interaction in reforestation grass sprays. Research Progress Report. West. Society of Weed Science. 1969
 4. Newton, Michael. Unpublished report. 1969



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